## RIOT IN DARLINGTON

Enforcement of the South Carolina Liquor Law Resisted.

Governor Tillman's Spies Attacked and Two of the Constables and Two of the Assailants Killed.

CITIZENS GREATLY EXCITED

The Officers Chased Into a Swamp and Surrounded,

Where, It Is Reported, They May Be Slaughtered-Orders Disobeyed by Militia Companies.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 30 .- The passions aroused by the dispensary law and the spy system had the long expected result in the fight at Darlington this afternoon in which at least two spies and two citizens were shot to death and three other men were badly wounded. This city is wild to-night. All the sympathy is with the citizens, and the air is filled with flerce expressions against the Governor, the dispensary law and the spies.

The fight occurred at 3:30 p. m. at the depot, as a body of armed spies were leaving the town. In the fight Frank E. Normant, a prominent young insurance man, and a man named Redmond, from North Carolina, and constables McLemon and Pepper were killed outright. Chief of Police Dargan, K. D. Lucas and Lewis Normant were shot and dangerously wounded.

When Governor Tillman received the news a hasty conference was held with Adjutant General Farley, a special train was ordered and the three local militia companies were ordered to assemble at their armories, Col. Wylie Jones, of the Palmetto regiment, was ordered at 3 o'clock, by the ·Governor, to proceed with troops to Dar-It at once became a question the militiamen, all sympathizers with the citizens of Darlington, would go. The members of the Columbia Zouaves and Governor's Guards assembled at their respective armories, but refused to go to Darlington, declaring they would disband

News has been received here to-night to the effect that the spies were surrounded in some woods near Darlington by angry citizens, who were bent on avenging the wrongs done them.

Governor Tillman, having failed to get the Columbia militia to go, has ordered out the Charleston militia. This created intense excitement in that city, and it is not probable that the Charleston troops will go. Adjutant-general Farley left on a special train for Darlington at 10 o'clock tonight. The Light Infantry of Sumter have refused to go to Darlington, but Farley will

be joined by the Guards of Manning. It is suspected that the enraged people of Darlington are determined upon exterminating the spies, and they are not likely to be interfered with by the military from other towns. Nothing has been heard from Darlington in four hours, and this is taken as an indication that the citizens are in a dangerous mood

### ANOTHER ACCOUNT. The Spies Attacked While Leaving

the City. WILSON, N. C., March 30 .- There was a serious riot at Darlington, S. C., to-day, growing out of an attempted enforcement of the dispensary law. Two citizens of Darlington and two of Governor Tillman's spies have been killed and a number of spies and citizens have been wounded. The country in the vicinity has been thoroughly aroused, and a large number of people have turned out to hunt down the spies. The grew out of an attempt to rearch private houses for liquor. The citizens protested against this, and the spies yielded. In the face of the excitement, and agreed not to search private premises. They also to leave Darlington, although the force, seventeen in number, had been reiuforced to thirty-seven. They had gone to the depot, when they were set upon by some town boys. Out of this grew an alarming riot, which spread rapidly. The arms of one of the militia companies have been taken by the citizens, and a neighboring militia company is reported not to be in sympathy with the Governor. The people of Charlotte, Sumter and Darlington agreed to support each other in resisting the search

of private houses. To-night, in accordance with the agreement, armed parties of men from towns and country have assembled in each of the above cities, and have picketed all the railroad stations from which the spies can escape by rail. Mountain men are scouring the woods for the spies, who are armed with Winchesters and will fight for their lives. The Darlington Guards are under arms, endeavoring to preserve the peace, but the trouble has outgrown their control. Sheriff Scarborough is powerless, and is under threats of being killed by the citizens if he interferes. One of the wounded constables is in Darlington jail, protected by the local military company. There is great excitement all over the State, and the inability to procure liquor at this critical juncture is a good thing for the public peace. In one time at Columbia, S. C., the excitement was at fever heat, and threats were made against the Governor and of burning the dispensaries. Governor Tillman will uphold the law, no matter at what cost, and will call on the country companies to force obedience should the city military continue to refuse to act. At a late hour the constables were said to be surrounded in the swamp, and their

slaughter is expected at daylight. Later-Constable Brennan, the officer who left Darlington by the Charleston, Sumter & Northern railroad, is now here. He reports to the Governor that his detachment was fired upon by the mob as the train was pulling out, and at the same time, when the detachment was about to leave, and in sight of the military, was set upon by the citizens. Everything had quieted down last night and the Sumter Light Infantry will depart to-day. One or two of the constabulary left on the Charleston, Sumter & Northern road, and the other constables, eighteen in number, went to the depot of the Cherawa & Darlington road to depart. The train was late and not many citizens were at the depot. Two of them, Paul Decegres and Billy Floyd, had an altercation. Constable McLendon had some words | Hood's Cures

with a Mr. Redmond about the Floyd-Rogers fight. Some say Redmond cursed McLendon and McLendon fired at Redmond. Others say that McLendon fired at Rogers and the bullet passed through Redmond's throat, killing him instantly. Firing then became general and citizens hurried to the front of the encounter. It was found that the constables had scattered to the woods, and four men were lying on the ground-Redmond, Frank Norment and Constables Pepper and McLendon. Pepper was shot through the heart, McLendon through the stomach and is living, but will die. Norment is dead. Chief of Police Dargan was shot in the side and several citizens were wounded. Norment. who was killed, had taken no part in the riotious proceedings in the last few days, and had gone to the depot on business of

Military Companies Disband. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 30 .- Three companies of State troops have disbanded under the general pressure brought to bear on them rather than obey the Governor's orders to go to Darlington. The excitement here in consequence of this action is at fever heat.

Dispensary Raided. FLORENCE, S. C., March 31.-A mob entered the State Dispensary at 2:05 a. m. and destroyed the entire stock of liquors.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Starving Shoemaker Kills His Family of Five and Himself.

DOLGEVILLE, N. Y., March 30.-Fritz Kloetzer, a shoemaker, killed his wife and four children, at his home, to-night, and then committed suicide. He had been out of work for a long time and despondency is supposed to have led to the deed. For weeks he has been selling off his furniture piece by piece, to pay for bread for his family. The bodies of the entire family of six were found stretched on a few blankets in a back bedroom. First in the row of bodies was that of Mrs. Kloetzer. Her year-old Flize. There were no marks on her body. She and another child had been

### TAMALES! HOT TAMALES!

Different, the Genuine Mexican Article, from the New York Variety. New York Herald.

To one who has traveled in Mexico or the extreme southwestern corners of this country nothing is much more disappointing than the so-called tamale which is now extensively peadled throughout the city. The tamale of New York is not the tamale of Chihuahua or Tucson, nor of El Paso or San Antonio. It has the outward and visible form of the genuine article so dear to the palate of the Mexican and Texan or the visitor to those parts, but the internal substance is lacking.

Even were this not so the conditions are so vastly different in New York that it is difficult to see how tamales can be as popular here as they are in the Southwest There they are sold not from copper cylinders on cold street corners, but from booths brilliantly illuminated by flambeaux erected in the open plazas of the cities. Nothing can be much more picturesque than the scenes in these plazas at nightfall An entire Mexican family presides at each booth, and a Mexican family comprises father, mother, from one to ten dirty, dusky children and about an equal number of mengrel dogs. They arrive at dusk in a ramshackle ve-

hicle, drawn by an antiquated nag, loosejointed, and with ribs protruding like the corrugations of a washboard. The carts contain the boards from which the booths are quickly extemporized, flambeaux, fuel for cooking, and the necessary material for constructing tamales, chiliconcarnie and Mexican coffee. This latter is something fearful and wonderful. In a jiffy the booth is erected, the torches lit and the cooking of the highly seasoned food begins, Scores of other booths are likewise erected. Some for the sale of

amales, chiliconcarnie and the like, and

others by peddlers of dry goods, knickknacks, gewgaws-of everything in the line of male or female wearing apparel or gimcracks that may tempt the money from he Mexicans' pockets. The flambeaux cast long, fantastic, everchanging shadows; dusky forms glide from one booth to another; bables cry, dogs howl and fight, and the atmosphere is filled with the odor of strange cookery, which tempts the Northern visitor or hungry native to try a boiled tamale or red-hot portion of chiliconcarnie, the ingredi-

ents of which are beef and red peppers and other hot things stewed together, like an Such are the conditions which prevail in the home of the genuine tamale, which tumbles forth from its corn-husk jacket a savory, tempting roll of boiled groun meal, inclosing an appetizing concoction of meat and spices, very different from the cold and flabby specimens which are hawked about the streets in copper cylin-

#### ders in New York. Cronkhite May Go Free.

COVINGTON, Ind., March '0 .- The Cronkhite matter has assumed a new phase, It appears that on Cronkhite's re-election to office on his second term as treasurer of Warren county, Indiana, he failed to take the oath of office before the board of com-missioners and fled the country before his bondsmen were sworn in, thus leaving a large loophole for both himself and his bondsmen to crawl out of, and it is now thought it will be a hard matter to convict him or his bondsmen and the county will suffer the loss of \$65,000.

Black's Senatorial Candidacy. CHICAGO, March 30 .- The sanatorial candidacy of Gen. John C. Black, who aspires to succeed Senator Cullom, was inaugu-

rated to-night by a public reception in his honor by the Waubansee Club, of this city, and attended by most of the prominent Democrats of Chicago. The rooms of the club were beautifully decorated and il-luminated for the occasion, and the speeches of the occasion aroused great enthusiasm. Speeches were made by William A. Vincent, president of the club, General Black and others.

Finds of Iron and Zine Ore. DULUTH, Minn., March 30 .- A fine body of ore, containing at least two million tons, has been showed up by test pits on the Mesaba range, near Everett. The property is owned by the McInnis Iron Company. JOPLIN, Mo., March 30.-It is reported that a wonderful strike of zinc ore has been made in Wright county. The ore is said to be in a true fissure vein, and the vein has been traced for five miles. Bethlehem, Pa., capitalists are arranging to de-

Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, March 30.-Arrived: Lu-cania, from Liverpool; Rotterdam, from

velop the find

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder .- No Ammonia: No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard.

ROTTERDAM, March 30. - Arrived: Spaarndam, from New York. LIVERPOOL, March 30 .- Arrived: Campania, from New York. ANTWERP, March 30 .- Arrived: Lepanto, from New York. LONDON March 30 .- Arrived: Mobile,

Coal Mine Ablaze.

LOUISVILLE, Col., March 30 .- The Hecla coal mine, the largest in the northern Colorado coal district, is burning flercely in three or four places. The fire broke out two weeks ago, but was kept from the knowledge of the 150 miners until last night, when an explosion occurred. Now the miners are all out, and an attempt will be made to suffocate the fire.

The severest cases of rheumatism are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. Now is the time to take it.

He Rides Into New Palestine at the Head of His Army,

Meets Trustee Duss, of the Harmony Society, and Takes the Afternoon Train for Pittsburg.

THE COMMONWEAL GROWING

Twenty-Five Recruits Join and Receive Their Badges.

Marshal Brown Issues Stringent Orders Against Drunkenness and Other Offenses-Camp Incidents.

EAST PALESTINE, O., March 30 .- After a day of ovations, the army of the commonweal had rather a cool reception at East Palestine. Trustee Duss, of the Harmony Society, was in town to see the arrival of the army. This visit, he said, had no significance, but he and Coxey went East together on the afternoon train. Coxey went to Pittsburg, but will return to-morrow. Songs were heard all over the camp at Columbiana soon after dawn this morning. There was the promise of plenty to eat and warm quarters. The foundry, where the camp was established, was at one time the experimental laboratory of Johnson, the patentee of a process of gas manufacture from crude oil. Deserted for years, the throat had been cut. The second was that | sudden heat of the many open camp fires of the daughter, Freida, twelve years of inside had a curious effect. The frozen age. There was a ghastly gash across her | floor thawed out before 10 o'clock, and the throat. Kloetzer's body was next. It had a | commonweal was wallowing in liquid mud big gash in the throat and a knife wound | six inches deep. As a consequence thirtyin the heart. Next was the body of five- four of the soldiers broke through the picket line and spent the night comfortably in the lockup. Despite the quantity of meat donated yesterday by the people of Columbiana many of the older and more respectable soldiers got nothing but potatoes and bread for breakfast. Others had chops, coffec, preserves and other delicacies. The scene in the old foundry was very picturesque. Each "soldier" built a little stick fre to cook his breakfast. The atmosphere in consequence was dense with smoke, but the good-natured hubbub all around showed that there was some enjoyment in roughing it. Many Columbiana people were down

> "General" Coxey was in command of the commonweal again, and there was no lingering after breakfast, as heretofore. The commissary wagons were sent round to the store room in Columbiana and loaded high with the surplus good things donated by the citizens. Breakfast passed off without any unusual event, and at 9 o'clock the commonweal was ready. There was a cloudless sky, with just keenness enough in the air to make walking pleasant. The first stop made was at New Waterford, five miles out, where lunch was served.

> early in the hollow to visit the camp, but

by Browne's orders no person was ad-

Very stringent orders were read out by Marshal Browne after supper here to-night, and the men have been placed under severe discipline. Drunkenness, obscenity or fighting will result in instant dismissal, and authority has been given the under marshals to enforce this, and it will be sustained. A secret conclave on Thursday night, which gave rise to so much speculation, was a meeting at which the under marshals passed resolutions which intimate that men not marching with the army, but riding on freight trains, will not be fed. If Marshal Smith's orders are not obeyed with alacrity the culprit will forfeit a meal. All crooks will be dismisse Two men began fighting at the miuday halt at Waterford, and were instanly dismissed The camp had a military appearance for the first time to-day. Browne's orders were typewritten and read to the men, which was never done before. The camp was on the fair ground, and the men spent the night under canvas, singing around the camp fires until far into the night. Twenty-five recruits, five being nailers Brighton, joined and took their badges. The midday meal to-morrow will be at Darlingon, and the camp, named Marion Butler s near New Galilee. Owing to the number of new recruits joined since the commonweal left Columbiana, a new commune making three, has been formed. They are the California, Chicago and Coxeyana. Browne says a band of pretenders are narching one day ahead gathering food and clothes, which they represent is for the

The mystery of the "unknown," Marshal Smith, is claimed to have been solved by a New Lisbon attorney. He was in Colum biana last night to see the commonwea march in, and says he recognized Smith as being, three years ago, ringmaster in ittle circus which visited the town. Sheriff .odge also claims to recognize him. The men behaved better at Columbiana than they have done at any previous camp. Six recruits came into Columbiana on a freight rain from the West and were given be and rations.

## GENERAL FRYE'S ARMY.

It Reaches Austin and Is Sent on Toward St. Louis.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 30 .- A detachment of Coxey's army, 470 strong, reached here to-day on a special train from Sierra Blanca, Tex., via San Antonio, with Gen. Lewis Frye as chief of brigades. Frye wanted to march the men to Governor Hogg's mansion to thank him for getting them out of Sierra Blanca, but the police prevented that, compelling the men to remain in the cars. The men tell of terrible sufferings since leaving Los Angeles from hunger and weary tramping. The train left here for Longview, after a short stop. There the Texas Pacific will take them on to its junction with the Iron Mountain road, which is expected to transport them to St. Louis.

May Join the Army.

ST. LOUIS, March 30 .- About seventy-five unemployed mechanics, under the leadership of Captain Primrose, arrived here on freight trains this evening from San Antonio, Tex., and intervening points. Although not recruits for Coxey's army, they may eventually join it. The men, who are looking for work, travel together for pro-tection. They lodged in the different police stations to-night.

Will Make It Hot for the Hobos. PITTSBURG, Pa., March 30.-Superintendent of Police O'Mara will make it warm for the Coxey recruits in this city. He issued a general order that all tramps be arrested on sight and sent to the workhouse. "I expect this commonweal, as they call it, to pass through the city quietly. If they don't," says O'Mara, "we will lock

Will Camp on Dalzell's Farm. FAYETTE SPRINGS, Pa., March 30 .- On Tuesday, April 10, the army of the commonweal is billed to encamp near Laurel Summit, Pa., and, it is understood, this means on private Dalzell's farm near here. It contains two hundred acres, mostly in grass, well watered, and with commodious buildings and plenty of wood at hand for place, to the waiting rooms, the ground was fuel.

The "Curtchy" Coming In. New York Commercial Advertiser.

The "courtesy" is coming into vogue again, particularly on the part of the younger girls in society, who are daily practicing it in order to be proficient when saluting older women. The custom has been introduced by two or three young women who have lately returned from abroad, notably Miss Anne Brewster, who is soon to marry Count Henri de Franken-stein, and Miss Grant, the daughter of Col. Fred Grant. Miss Grant's courtesy was very noticeable at the Callender-De Forest musicale, and was very gracefully and prettlly done when she greeted her hostess on entering and said farewell, While open to the charge of affectation, those who are practicing the courtesy can feel that they are reviving an old and graceful custom which has the sanction of centuries, and which, if perhaps a little formal, is infinitely to be preferred to the slight and almost imperceptible movement | The extensive grounds in front of the main

as a bow. The courtesy will by this time | the appointed road. The crowds on both next year have undoubtedly become established among New York society women as

"CUT THE SWITCH."

Trains Collide at Anderson.

Big Four and C., W. & M. Passenger

Train No. 7 on the Cleveland division of the Big Four pulled into the Union Station at half past 2 o'clock this morning three hours and a half late, due to a wreck at Anderson. At this point the train, through the fault of some one, plowed into the C., W. & M. through passenger train from Benton Harbor to Anderson. The latter train had taken the siding and No. 7 "cut the switch" and plowed into it. The blame for the wreck was in dispute last night. When train No. 7 struck the C., W. & M. three cars of the latter were toppled over upon their In one of these cars were twenty commercial travelers from this city. Only one passenger was hurt. He received a painful but not serious cut in the leg while attempting to jump through a window. The engine and tender of No. 7 also left the track and were damaged to a considerable extent. The wrecking train was sent from Brightwood to clear the wreck, and the passengers from the C., W. & M. were transferred to No. 7 and brought to this city. The loss to the company will not be

## WAS POPE OF JAPAN

His Name Was Ovano Kosho, and His Person Considered Sacred.

Not to Be Touched by Any but Priestly Hands-The Great Procession Preceding Cremation of the Body.

Japan Mail.

The ex-Lord Abbot of the Otani sect of Japanese Buddhists, the announcement of whose death at Kyoto on Jan. 17, and of the procession, were at their places two whose remarkable funeral twelve days later | hours before the procession arrived. In the head of all the orthodox Buddhists in Japan. He had been suffering since the fall of last year, when he contracted a cold, which appears to have been of the character of influenza, being attended with much pain and obstinate fever, and which finally wore out the strength of the old prelate. From the 14th inst. his case developed grave symptoms, and on the morning of the 15th he was declared by his physicians to be in

He does not, however, seem to have been altogether prostrated, for on the morning of his last seizure he was making his way along the corridor attended by a maid servant. The latter, seeing him fall insensible, gave the alarm, and instantly a cluster of women, charged with all sorts of duties and ceremonial offices in the house of the prelate, where a state of ceremony resembling that of a court was observed, ran to the spot. There were about twenty of these women, but so inflexible is the etiquette of the ex-Lord Abbot's household that in the absence of his wife not one of the attendants might venture to touch the body of the incarnate Buddha, even in the moment of his death agony. All they could do was to send a report to the official in charge of the affairs of the household, and by him the tidings were conveyed to the present Lord Abbot, whose residence was about a fur-

Some thirty minutes elapsed before the Lord Abbot arrived, simultaneously with a physician, and during the whole of that time the venerable old man, too scared to be touched, however much his humanity needed tending, lay helpless on the ground. He died about an hour afterwards. A court physician, specially dispatched by the Emperor from Tokio, had been in attendance on the old prelate during the last days of his illness, and his son, the present Lord Abbot, had been at his side almost continuously. Yet it was his fate to die as has been described. His remains, having been packed in vermillion, were laid in state in his residence

where, on the 18th inst., the public was allowed to visit them. The ceremony commenced at 2 a. m. and continued until 3 in the afternoon, during which time more than twenty thousand persons paid their last tribute to the Buddha On the following day the coffin was conveyed upon a splendid chariot to the two temples of Amida Daishi, and, high mass having been performed in Hokushoin, the remains were finally laid beside those of his predecessors, a quantity of uji tea and incense having been laid over the vermillion immediately surrounding the corpse. The coffin itself was of pure white pine, without any special ornamentation other than its richly-chased gilt mountings. It was enveloped, however, by gold brocade of the finest type, and upon it were laid the state robes of the deceased, the magnificence of which may be conceived from the fact that they are said to have cost 10,000 yen. Orano Kosho was born in March, 1817, and was, therefore, in his seventy-sixth year. At the age of eleven years he became Abbot at Daidoji, in Omi, and in 1846 succeeded to the headship of Hongwan Ji. The services rendered by him to the imperial court were numerous. Thus, in 1842, when the sovereign was expected to take the field in person against foreigners, he presented to the court ten thousand rivo and a similar sum in 1867, together with four thousand bales of rice on the occasion of the resturation. Thenceforth duties connected with the finances of the court were trusted to officers of the temple, and the manner of their discharge in connection with the northern expedition against the last adherents of Shoguns, as well as the opening of the Hokkaido, won the Emperor's approval. In 1872 the deceased prelate received a patent of nobility and a pension, and in 1880 he surrendered his high office to his

son. Shortly before his death he was raised to the first class of the second grade of official rank. A MEMORABLE EVENT. His burial on Monday, Jan. 29, will go into history as one of the memorable events at Kyoto. Elaborate preparations had been made for the ceremony at great expense, and ten thousand people composed the funeral cortege; which was reviewed by 150,000 more. Among those present were members of the imperial family, peers, representatives of various Buddhist temples, and leading officials of the locality. Count Matsukata and Governors Nakai and Ogyoshi were also among the mourners. Outside the gates of the great temple at Kyoto on the morning of the funeral the confusion was great. From distant points of the empire votaries of both sexes had come in thousands over night, and at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 29th the road the procession was to take was thronged At 6 o'clock the police were sent to clear the way for the procession. The policemen on duty on the way numbered 230, but they were powerless to keep the enormous crowds in order, being themselves jostled about. After they had shouted themselves hoarse with giving disregarded commands to the crowds they succeeded in restoring some degree of order by making thousands sit on the roadside. The gates of the temple, with the excep-tion of the main portal, had been closed, and within its sacred precincts there was silence and order that was in striking contrast to the hubbub outside. Seated in rows there were priests, with freshly-shaven heads and robed in white, with purple bands; and men in hempen and white kamishimo, and farmers from the north, with the name of the temple marked on their coats. It was an imposing spectacle. From the Daishide (Chapel of the Founder), in

service was to be read an inclosure of 10pe fencing was made. The seats of the principal mourners were marked with notices. Those who were to join the procession came into the temple by the appointed time, but the runeral was considerably delayed. It was 8:30 o'clock when the funeral service was begun in front of the Founder's Chapel. In the meantime the mourners were called in order to their seats. This took a long time, as the priests alone numbered over two thousand. The service was over at a little past 10 o'clock, when the present high priest, inferior priests and others went in twos before the hearse and prayed. This took about half an hour. Then the procession was formed. The filing also took a long time, and it was 12 o'clock when the cortege left the temple. It consisted of about 2,500 criests, with

nearly three hundred acolytes and one

thousand attendants. Besides these there

were the lay mourners, so that there were

over ten thousand persons in the cortege.

front of which the service was to take

cession passed, and invocations of "Namu Amida Butsu" were heard on all sides. On account of the great crowd three girders of the temporary bridge at Gojo fell and over twenty persons were thrown into the river, but no one was seriously injured. The route to Uchino was lined with thousands upon thousands of people. Some were upon the roofs of the gates of the temples and shrines, others were in the rice paddles and wheat fields, and others again occupied points of vantage where bamboo groves had been cut down and rented at so much a tsubo. On the bridge at the crossing of Kamogawa the crush was so terrible that many persons, in or-der to escape death, leaped into the shoal and broke their legs.

BEFORE CREMATION. Preparations had been made over night at Uchino, where the service was to be read previous to cremation. On tables were arranged all sorts of food. Candles were lighted in innumerable rows. On both sides of the road leading to the place were red candles on green bamboo sticks eight feet high. Here, too, were thousands of priests and men in kamishimo. At 8 o'clock the gates had been opened, and mourners who were not entitled to join the procession had been admitted. At 10 o'clock they were made to seat themselves. At 11 thousands of votaries entered in two rows as precursors of the procession. Six special guards, called Horai, dressed in red, white cloths twisted around their heads like turbans, entered and stood at the entrance with long poles. Then came a file, three abreast, of priests, taking their stand according to their rank. When torches, six feet long and nine inches in diameter, and wrapped round with white cloth, were next brought in, invocations

The procession had now arrived at the gate, and the Horal led the way for the hearse to the spot appointed for it. The hearse was made of wickerwork, covered with gold. As it was brought to the stand the priests all began their incantations. The high priest, who followed the hearse, was dressed in a gray robe and had on sandals. A crimson umbrella was carried to shade him, and he himself came slowly, leaning on a green bamboo stick. As he passed all clasped their hands and prayed. After him came the priests of the sect in the order of their precedence, followed by lay mourners. The hearse was placed in the mortuary chapel, and the superior and priests entered the chapel from behind and came out in order at the front door. Hymns and prayers were sung, and the high priest and others burnt incense before the col After them it was burnt by the priests and laity in order. When the service was over it was 2 o'clock.

this severe weather it must have been a great trial to them to remain motionless, as they did for two long hours while awaiting for the procession. They were sllowed to sit about three hours later. There were about 2,000 of them. The public, however, fared even worse. Many of them had but at midnight and remained waiting until noon. All that time they had been standing, without eating or drinking. The luncheons were distributed after the service. There were 1,000 first class, 20,000 second class and 30,000 third class provided for, and the jinrikisha men were given thirty sens each.

The golden hearse that had left Uchino at 2:30 p. m. reached the Kwazan crematorium 4:45, two hours being consumed in traversing a distance of two miles, and as the van of the procession entered the gates of the crematorium the last of the mourn ers had not left the bridge at Uchino There were no ceremonies at Kwazan, but it was 5:55 p. m. before the coffin was placed in the furnace. The remains of the ex-high priest had been placed in a triple and it was estimated that they would be reduced to ashes by 2 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 30. But the calculations were erroneous, for it was 4 o'clock when the ashes of the late prelate were reverently taken from the receiver and placed in an urn. At 5 o'clock the mourners left the precincts of the crematorium. When the first of the procession had reached Kwazan a stand which had been especially set up, being about twelve tsubo extent, suddenly collapsed and two hundred people were precipitated to the ground Many received severe burns by the upsetting of the braziers and teapots, while others were seriously bruised. The total number of those who were severely injured by accidents was four and those who were slightly injured numbered twenty-

Why Stewart Is a Populist. WASHINGTON, March 30.-Senator Stew art, of Nevada, to-day issued a card to the effect that he left the Republican party more than two years ago because that party was in favor of the single gold standard, and is now a Populist.

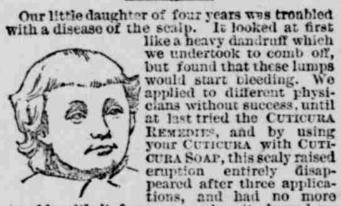
Resulted in a Draw. NEW YORK, March 30 .- The sixth game in the championship chess match be-tween Steinitz and Lasker resulted in a draw, after seventy-one moves. The fourteenth game between Showalter and Hodges was won by Hodges.

Sally Bronston, 2:14, Sold. DANVILLE, Ky., March 30 .- Cecil Bros. of this county, have sold the pacing mare Sally Bronston, three years old, to J. E. Bush, of Louisville. This filly paced a mile as a two-year-old in 2:14.

Obituary. BOSTON, March 30 .- Jane G. Austin, the well-known authoress, died this morning at the Hotel Waterston

## A BAD SCALP DISEASE

Scaly Eruptions on Head. Bleeding When Hair Was Combed. Physicians Tried. No Success. Cured by Cuticura.



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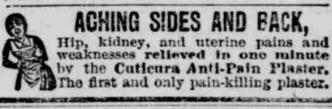
ITCHING AND BURNING I have been troubled with Eczema for years. had the best medical heip in Boston, and all failed to give me relief from that intense itching and burning. The first application of CUTI-CURA gave me immediate relief, and at the end

EDWARD KRANICH, Plantsville, Conn.

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